

Habib Sees Consensus To Extend Cease-Fire

By William Claiborne

Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — U.S. special envoy Philip C. Habib, winding up a five-stop Middle East shuttle designed to stabilize the cease-fire on the Israeli-Lebanese border, said Monday he had found a common interest in Israel and Arab countries for maintaining quiet on the frontier.

After meeting with Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, Mr. Habib declined to discuss details of his weeklong round of negotiations, but he said it is clear all sides are interested in keeping alive the cease-fire between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization forces in southern Lebanon. Mr. Habib arrived here Sunday from Saudi Arabia after visiting Beirut, Damascus and Amman.

Mr. Shamir, according to a spokesman, said Israel is interested in diluting a PLO arms buildup in southern Lebanon and ending the Syrian influence there. But, Mr. Shamir was reported to have stressed to Mr. Habib, Israel will

not attack across the border unless it is attacked first.

Israeli sources said that Mr. Habib appeared to have found in the Arab capitals he visited a consensus that an outbreak of hostilities for the time being is unlikely.

The arrival in Riyadh Sunday of PLO chief Yasser Arafat, just after Mr. Habib left, touched off speculation here that Mr. Habib may have persuaded the Saudis to use their influence over Mr. Arafat to reinforce the cease-fire. Saudi Arabia is believed to have been instrumental in the cease-fire mediated last July 24 by Mr. Habib and UN peacekeeping officials. Mr. Arafat had been attending an Islamic conference in Jidda that had been convened to seek an end to the Iraqi-Iranian war.

Sharon Rules Out Invasion

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Israeli Defense Minister Ariel Sharon said his country has no "intention to invade Lebanon" and attack Palestinian guerrilla strongholds, but he did not rule out military action in the area.

"We were asked many times [by the United States] not to do anything unless there is a clear provocation," Mr. Sharon said in an interview Sunday. "What is a clear provocation is when Jews in Israel are killed."

But Mr. Sharon said, "We don't have any intention to invade Lebanon ... or any intention to annex any part of Lebanon," a Palestinian guerrilla leaders have warned.

In Beirut, Salih Khalaf, a close associate of Mr. Arafat and better known as Abu Iyad, said Israel has postponed plans to attack southern Lebanon although he said Israel still plans "a big battle" against Palestinian guerrillas in the south.

Mr. Khalaf also said the Palestinians would not break the cease-fire on Lebanon's border with Israel, although they would operate across other fronts.

Prague Dissidents Disclose Appeal

United Press International

VIENNA — The Charter 77 human rights movement in Czechoslovakia has appealed to the government to adopt a document guaranteeing religious freedom, dissident sources said Monday.

Some of the assumptions underlying this strategy have such grave foreign policy implications, along with military ones, Sen. Nunn contended, that Congress would team most about it by questioning Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. and Mr. Weinberger jointly in committee hearings.

One unexpected assumption, Sen. Nunn said, is that the United States would be able in a crisis to practice "horizontal escalation" by attacking Soviet interests far from the point of confrontation in a kind of global fit-for-tat.

He said that to carry out such a horizontal strategy, the United States would have to have thousands more people in uniform, including the addition of whole divisions to the Army and wings to the Air Force.



Women, carrying a banner that says "I accuse the society of males," marched through the Piazza Venezia in central Rome on Monday to celebrate International Women's Day.

Mitterrand Officially Marks Women's Day

The Associated Press

PARIS — Despite the inability of feminists to make International Women's Day the 12th public holiday in France, the event Monday received official recognition for the first time from the French government.

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But Mr. Sharon said, "We don't have any intention to invade Lebanon ... or any intention to annex any part of Lebanon," a Palestinian guerrilla leaders have warned.

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and pensioners, women are in the majority," Mr. Mitterrand said. "But when it comes to promotion and professional training, they are in the minority."

Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy was to outline new measures this week concerning the economic and social condition of women. The measures were said to include a recommendation that 30 percent of candidates in regional and city elections be women and the establishment of a fund to aid divorced women who receive no alimony.

Marches were held in various French cities to mark the day. In Paris, thousands of women marched to the Place de la Bastille, symbol of the French revolution.

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The Mouvement pour la Libération

U.S. Nuclear Official Reportedly Will Lose Post as Policy-Maker

By John M. Goshko

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration's senior official in the field of nuclear nonproliferation, James L. Malone, is being dropped as assistant secretary of state for scientific affairs because of his alleged inability to work out a politically acceptable policy for increased sales of U.S. nuclear technology abroad, informed sources say.

These sources said Sunday that Mr. Malone, who has been one of President Reagan's most controversial appointees at the State Department, would continue for now to head the U.S. delegation to the Law of the Sea Conference, which resumes Monday at the United Nations.

But they said he will be stripped of all responsibility for nuclear questions. The reason given is that some senior policy-makers think too little progress has been made under personnel responsive to his direction.

The sources said Mr. Malone's ability to function effectively in the nuclear field has been virtually crippled since October, when The Washington Post revealed details of a memorandum on policy changes prepared under his direction.

It proposed transferring to the State Department all the export-licensing functions of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, an independent agency charged with, among other things, the maintenance of nuclear safety; repealing legislation that bars nuclear exports and military and economic aid to countries moving toward production of atomic weapons; and relaxing the current requirement that nations without nuclear weapons permit international inspection of their nuclear facilities if they wish to keep buying nuclear materials from the United States.

These proposals were quickly denounced by congressional critics who charged they would mean a total reversal of past U.S. efforts to prevent the international spread of nuclear weapons. In the face of this criticism, the administration quickly backed off Mr. Malone's plan. But, the sources said, the lingering residue of congressional suspicion has made it virtually impossible for him to work with Congress on potential compromises.

7 Ministers Fired As China Starts to Strip Bureaucracy

The Associated Press

PEKING — China took its first major step toward streamlining its bureaucracy on Monday, eliminating the jobs of seven government ministers and approving a 34-percent reduction in the staffs of all ministries.

Commerce Minister Wang Lei, who came under fire in the official press in 1980 for freeloading at a prestigious Peking restaurant, was among those who lost his job.

The overall government streamlining plan approved in principle by the standing committee of the National People's Congress eventually will reduce the number of deputy premiers from 13 to two, cut the number of ministries and equivalent agencies from 98 to 32 and cut the total ministerial staff from 49,000 to 32,000, the Chinese news agency reported.

Of the 17,000 bureaucrats losing their jobs, some will retire and the rest will be sent to school for retraining, the agency said. In the 12 ministries immediately affected, the staff will be reduced from 8,693 to 5,864, the number of ministers and deputy ministers from 117 to 27 and their average age from 64 to 57.

E. German Flees to West

The Associated Press

MUNICH — An East German border guard corporal fled across a minefield into Bavaria, West German authorities reported Monday. He said that he was dissatisfied with conditions in East Germany.

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A firefighter supervises the extraction of smoke from the Zurich stock exchange.

Zurich Smoke Bombs Linked With Vote

From Agency Dispatches

ZURICH — Following a conservative victory in weekend elections to Zurich's executive city council, four smoke bombs went off Monday in the city's Bahnhofstrasse shopping and banking district.

Conservatives won control of the executive city council for the first time in 54 years in an election dominated by controversy over the authorities' handling of

youth riots. Youths, who have been pressing authorities to give autonomy to a city youth center, have repeatedly clashed violently with riot police in Zurich during the past two years.

The conservative parties, which had campaigned jointly for firm opposition to youth protests, won five of the nine seats on the council. The youth center is still tolerated by the authorities, but it attracted controversy during the election campaign because of a room set up to shelter young heroin addicts.

Smoke bombs planted in the stock exchange building went off at 10:35 a.m., forcing dealers to rush out into the street. About

90 minutes later three bombs went off nearby — in a leading fashion store, in a department store on the Bahnhofstrasse and in the shopping arcade below the central railroad station.

"There was considerable panic among people in the shop," a police spokesman said. "We think it very probable that the attacks are in connection with the city government elections. It is certainly no coincidence that the bombs, all of them fitted with timing devices, were planted in the Bahnhofstrasse area."

The street, leading from railroad station to the Lake of Zurich, is lined on each side by banks and expensive stores.

U.S. Army Defends Tank but Concedes Flaws

By Walter Pincus
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Army has defended its new M-1 tank as the "best tank in the world" but conceded that the model is not flawless.

The defense came at a Senate Armed Services subcommittee on tactical warfare. Sen. Barry Goldwater, the Arizona Republican who is chairman of the subcommittee, called the hearing Friday to give the Army a chance to defend itself against what he termed "irresponsible statements" in the press on the cost of the M-1, which the Army now puts at \$2.7 million a tank, and its performance.

Army Undersecretary James R. Ambrose set the tone of the session by saying that "contrary to what we have read in the newspapers, the cost controls have been excellent." He added that asserted changes to "cure problems and handle program improvements" have added only 15 percent to the M-1's cost.

Surviving in Battle

"These changes," he said, "were quite modest compared to the general run of Defense Department programs."

Mr. Ambrose and Gen. Glenn K. Otis, head of the Army's training command, conceded that some production and operational problems remain. But, as Gen. Otis put it, the M-1 "meets or exceeds the key requirements to survive and win on the battlefield."

Gen. Otis said the M-1 can travel 350 miles (560 kilometers) before having a malfunction that would prevent it from fighting. The Army's original requirement for what became the M-1 was that it be able to travel 320 miles between such breakdowns.

Testimony focused on one of the main problems with the M-1: Its power transmission has not met the Army's standard, which is that half the tanks be able to go 4,000 miles without a major breakdown. Of about 40 M-1s tested last year, 37 percent achieved the 4,000-mile goal.

Walton H. Shiley Jr., director of the General Accounting Office's group monitoring the M-1, told the subcommittee he believed production should be limited "until the power train could be improved." But Gen. Otis said the Army be-

lieves the power train problem has been solved.

The Army's proposed new armored combat earthmover, nicknamed ACE, also came under discussion.

Last year the Army received \$40.4 million from Congress to buy the first 36 ACEs, speedy bulldozers said to be needed because they could keep up with the fast M-1 and because the M-1 could not dig itself into position in battle.

Embarrassed about stories that the powerful M-1 could not dig itself in, Army officials have since said that, as with earlier tanks, one M-1 in each company would be equipped with a bulldozer.

Last week, an Army spokesman said that the Israelis were to dem-

onstrate in August a blade that could be used by the M-1.

On Friday, Gen. Otis said a blade for the M-1 was being built, and Army officials later said a Chicago company, Barnes-Re-

meck, had a contract from the Army last November to develop and build a blade for the M-1.

To a related development, Sen. David Pryor, an Arkansas Democrat, introduced a bill Thursday to rescind the \$40.4 million appropriated last year for the ACE.

"What I fear the most," Sen. Pryor said, "is that ... complexity leads to greater complexity. We have a fast tank, so we have to have a hot-rod bulldozer, no matter the cost."

Schmidt's Party Loses Strength in State Vote

Reuters

KIEL, West Germany — Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's Social Democratic Party lost heavily in local government elections in West Germany's northernmost state of Schleswig-Holstein.

Official provisional results showed that the Social Democrats' share of the vote Sunday dropped to 43.55 percent from 40.51 in 1978.

The Social Democrats acknowledged Monday that public disillusionment was behind the losses, in which about 1.4 million persons voted in municipal and district council elections.

"The Schleswig-Holstein council election results, and particularly the poor turnout, reflect a public disillusionment which at present is hitting the SPD hard and partly favors the Greens Party," the Social Democrats' federal manager, Peter Glotz, said in a statement. The Greens are an environmental party.

Defeats there and in Hamburg, where the Social Democrats' alliance of Social Democrats and Free Democrats, racked by internal disarray over military and economic policy, faces a crucial electoral test in Hesse — the only state still ruled by a similar coalition.

Mr. Glotz urged Social Democrats to mobilize voters for the next state election in conservative Lower Saxony in a week.

Similar losses could darken the situation of the left-liberal Bonn coalition, if repeated in more important state government elections in Hamburg in June and in Hesse in September.

The Greens, with less than 1 percent in the last such poll in 1978, won 3 percent this time in a state where nuclear power projects have caused intense controversy. In several areas, they secured the 5 percent minimum required for council seats.

Provisional official results in Schleswig-Holstein gave the Social Democrats 34.6 percent, the liberal Free Democrats 6.8 percent (7.3 percent in 1978) and the conservative Christian Democrats 30.1 percent (49.2 in 1978). Turnout was down 5 percent.

Although Mr. Glotz did not go into the reasons for public disenchantment with the Social Democrats, local party officials blamed the result on national political trends.

Christian Democratic politicians, jubilant at topping 50 percent, claimed that middle-of-the-road West Germans were reacting against the Bonn government.

The Christian Democrats' general-secretary, Heiner Geissler, wel-

comed the outcome as "a good basis" for this year's state elections, which also include a poll next October in the conservative strong-hold of Bavaria.

The poll was the first in West Germany since Bonn was shaken by political scandals in February involving a trade union-owned housing company and a probe into suspected bribery and tax-evasion by leading government figures.

But the result differed little from national opinion polls earlier this year, and in late 1981, most of which have given the Christian Democrats about 50 percent support.

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Uganda's Mistrust of Press Grows

Western Reporting Seen as Hostile, Newsmen Curbed

By Alan Cowell

New York Times Service

KAMPALA, Uganda — Several weeks ago, the government of President Milton Obote withdrew the accreditation of the last Western correspondent with a base in Uganda and later ordered his expulsion.

The government also formulated new regulations that appeared likely to add to the obstacles confronting journalists who wish to travel to Uganda and report freely here.

In the 14 months since Mr. Obote returned to power, two visiting reporters have been expelled and six resident correspondents, including the last Westerner, have been required to leave the country. The residents were free-lancers who established themselves in Kampala. There are no staff bureaus maintained here by major Western news agencies or newspapers because they feel a staff correspondent probably faces an insecure tenure.

In January, the government issued new regulations permitting only "qualified, objective and bona fide" foreigners, or government-approved Ugandans, to work as journalists in Uganda, which has known constant turmoil since the dictator Idi Amin ended Mr. Obote's first term of office with a coup in 1971. Mr. Amin was overthrown by Tanza-

nian troops and Ugandan rebels in 1979 and lives in exile in Saudi Arabia.

The Western press, Information Minister David Anyoti said recently, depicted Mr. Amin as "an amiable bear," and Mr. Anyoti said "that same press is now displaying hostility to what the president sees as one-sidedness in foreign coverage."

In particular, Mr. Obote indicated resentment at continued reference in foreign news accounts to charges that his 1980 election victory was rigged and to frequent reports of atrocities by his army.

In the past, reporters needed only to clear immigration formalities to enter Uganda. Under the new regulations, a journalist must seek permission from the Information Ministry and the security authorities before entering. Moreover, the journalist is allowed to report on only those subjects specified in the application to enter the country and considered acceptable by the authorities.

Recently, a reporter who was allowed in Uganda without going through the formal channels heard the government's views on foreign reporting directly from Mr. Obote.

The president arrived for the interview flanked by senior aides. They joined Mr. Obote in stating a belief that whatever he said would be misquoted or edited so that its thrust was lost.

Recent requests for accreditation by British and U.S. televi-



Milton Obote

sion companies, however, have been ignored.

Army to Receive Training

NAIROBI (AP) — Uganda radio has announced an agreement for a 36-man Commonwealth military team to train Uganda's Army. In a broadcast monitored in Nairobi, the radio reported Saturday that Vice President Paulo Muwanga had told a news conference that the advance party of the training team will arrive in Nairobi on Saturday en route to Kampala.

Recent requests for accreditation by British and U.S. televi-

U.S. Scientist Says 'Mystery' Cloud Was Caused by Volcanic Eruption

By Walter Sullivan

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A "mystery" cloud circling the earth is not really a mystery, according to a scientist at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration who has been collecting worldwide observations of the phenomenon.

It is a result, according to M. Patrick McCormick, of a volcanic eruption that threw a quarter-million tons of material into the stratosphere. But the volcano that produced the eruption, he said, has yet to be identified.

The cloud, Mr. McCormick said Friday, has the earmarks of widely

monitored clouds produced by three recent volcanic eruptions. One was that of Mount St. Helens in Washington on May 18, 1980. The other eruptions were of Ulawun, the highest mountain on the island of New Britain in the southwest Pacific, on Oct. 7, 1980, and of Alaid, the highest volcano in the Kurile Islands north of Japan, on April 27.

Mr. McCormick, of NASA's Langley Research Center in Virginia, has been observing the cloud with ground-based and airborne laser radars, or "lidars." He has also assembled data from lidars overseas, tracing the cloud's movement around the globe. Such clouds are not ordinarily seen by the unaided eye, but may contribute to red sunsets.

No eruption violent enough to throw up such a cloud has been identified, but in a telephone interview Mr. McCormick said one of two eruptions in January may have done so.

The cloud was first recorded 10 miles overhead on Jan. 23 by the lidar at the observatory on Mauna Loa volcano in Hawaii. NASA's lidar in Virginia picked it up on Feb. 10. A West German station at Garmisch-Partenkirchen began to do so on Feb. 2.

The airborne NASA lidar was flown from Virginia to Costa Rica and out over the Pacific Ocean, charting the structure of the cloud. NASA has announced plans to send a U-2 plane into the cloud to collect samples for analysis.

While some particles thrown into the stratosphere by Mount St. Helens are presumably still there, they have been spread so uniformly and thinly that they are masked by material from more recent eruptions. Most researchers have concluded that the Mount St. Helens eruption did not have an observable effect on climate.

A spokesman for the Ministry for External Relations said that Mr. Patasse, now a leading opposition figure, had asked to be brought to France. Official sources in Bangui said the Central African government probably would seek official extradition of Mr. Patasse.

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Khmer Rouge Displays Captured Gas Mask And Says It Proves Hanoi Uses Chemical Arms

By William Branigan

Washington Post Service

PHUM TMEY, Cambodia — Khmer Rouge guerrillas battling the Vietnamese occupiers of Cambodia have produced what they say is fresh evidence that Hanoi is continuing to use chemical weapons in the three-year-old war.

Interviewed at a makeshift hospital at this jungle camp near the Thai-Cambodian border, the Communist guerrillas described what they said was a Vietnamese gas attack Feb. 13 about 10 miles (16 kilometers) south of here. In addition, Khmer Rouge officials displayed a gas mask that they said had been taken from a dead Vietnamese soldier March 1 after a battle for a hill about 12 miles to the southeast.

According to U.S. officials in Bangkok, the mask is the first piece of equipment related to Hanoi's alleged use of chemical warfare to be found in Indochina. Khmer Rouge officials said the mask was captured when guerrillas attacked a Vietnamese unit at Phnom Poch. Seized at the same time, and displayed at this camp just opposite the Thai border village of Ban Nong Pua, were an old American field radio, some weapons and assorted letters and documents in Vietnamese. Some of the letters from Vietnam were dated as recently as January.

Poison Gas Shells

The ousted Khmer Rouge government, widely vilified for the brutality of its 1975-79 rule in Cambodia, has never been given much credibility. However, in this instance Khmer Rouge accounts of chemical weapons use by the Vietnamese appeared consistent with information from Western and Thai sources.

For example, intelligence sources in Bangkok have reported that the Vietnamese had deployed large numbers of gas masks earlier this year to units fighting in the western Cambodian region.

The origin of the mask displayed here could not be ascertained. However, an American source who examined it said it "could very well be a Soviet mask," judging by a plastic star symbol over the air intake filter.

Vietnamese Countercharge

The Vietnamese Embassy in Bangkok had no immediate comment on the gas mask. But Hanoi recently accused Thai forces of firing poison gas shells into Cambodia, a charge denied by the Thais and seen by some Western diplomats as a possible pretext for the Vietnamese distribution of the masks.

Up to now, charges that Hanoi

has used chemical weapons have been based on plant and blood samples said to contain traces of mycotoxins of the trichothecene group, chemical agents that can cause death by massive internal bleeding, diarrhea and vomiting.

The samples have been collected in Cambodia and Laos, where guerrillas are battling governments kept in power with the help of Vietnamese troops.

Contaminated Leaf

The most serious allegations have concerned "yellow rain," a highly toxic substance dropped from aircraft and capable of causing violent death within minutes.

Khmer Rouge officials recently collected what they say is a contaminated leaf from a battle zone across the border from the Thai village of Phu Nam Ron. According to the Khmer Rouge, the substance was dropped Feb. 26 in an attack by two Vietnamese planes.

The sample has been forwarded to the U.S. Embassy in Bangkok and is to be sent to the United States for analysis.

Also being sent are new blood samples from some of the 17 Khmer Rouge guerrillas said to have come under a Vietnamese gas attack during a battle at Tuol Chrey Feb. 13.

According to the leader of the unit, Prak Reth, 29, the battle began in the morning and lasted all day. Then at 6:30 p.m., he said, the Vietnamese fired 105mm artillery shells containing poison gas.

"At first I had trouble seeing," he said through a Khmer Rouge interpreter. "I also had difficulty breathing. My nose felt inflamed.

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U.S. government. The doctor, Amos Townsend, has investigated alleged chemical warfare incidents in Laos and Cambodia.

A former U.S. Air Force colonel, Dr. Townsend, 51, also went into Khmer Rouge territory in Cambodia in October to collect blood samples from guerrillas. The samples were later used by the U.S. government to bolster its allegations against Vietnam.

The U.S. government said an independent analyst was able to identify tentatively in samples from two of the nine gas masks a metabolite, or breakdown, of the toxin said to be a component of yellow rain.

Dr. Townsend said the alleged gas victims seen Wednesday "looked very similar to the nine we drew blood from last October."

One of the 17 guerrillas said he had also been incapacitated by poison gas in the earlier attack which he said occurred Sept. 19 at Takong. The guerrilla, O Rh, 26, said he suffered severe vomiting and diarrhea and was hospitalized for four months.

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Two Thai villagers were reportedly killed and one injured Sunday when their truck crashed while fleeing artillery shells falling near their border village.

China Protests Attack

PEKING (UPI) — Vietnamese gunboats fired on at least three Chinese fishing boats in the South China Sea last week, blowing one up and crippling two others, China said Monday.

The Foreign Ministry lodged a "strong protest" with Hanoi and said 18 persons on the boat that was blown out of the water were missing, the state-run central television said.

Casualties also were reported on two other Chinese vessels, one of which was seized by the Vietnamese gunboats, it said.

The attack occurred last Wednesday, the protest said. There was no explanation why the Chinese government waited until Monday to lodge the protest.

Vietnam Reported Adding Troops To Exploit Cambodian Dry Season

Reuters

RANGKOK — Vietnam has reinforced its troops in western Cambodia in an apparent bid to step up its dry season offensive against guerrillas of the deposed Khmer Rouge regime. Thai military sources said Monday.

Fighting between the two sides continued Monday inside Cambodia along the Thai border about 280 kilometers (175 miles) northeast of here, the sources said. They gave no details.

A third Vietnamese division arrived in the Cambodian town of Sisophon, about 40 kilometers (25 miles) east of the frontier last week, apparently to reinforce two divisions attacking Khmer Rouge mountain strongholds, the sources said.

Vietnamese divisions do not operate on full strength, most containing about 5,000 men, the sources said. A Thai Army division has about 8,000 men.

The Vietnamese offensive began in January, in the middle of the dry season that favors conventional forces, the sources said.

Thailand's forces along the border have exchanged brief bursts of artillery fire with Vietnamese troops when shells fired at the Khmer Rouge have landed on Thai territory, Thai military sources said.

A Thai military spokesman asserted Monday that the shelling incidents were violations of Thai sovereignty and that they endan-

gered the lives and property of Thais living along the border.

Two Thai villagers were reportedly killed and one injured Sunday when their truck crashed while fleeing artillery shells falling near their border village.

China Protests Attack

China Accuses Russia of Aggression In Mediterranean, Europe, Asia

The Associated Press

PEKING — China's official press has accused the Soviet Union of making aggressive moves in the Mediterranean region, threatening nuclear war in Europe and attempting to control strategic sea lanes in Southeast Asia.

The Communist Party newspaper People's Daily said Sunday that recent reports of an intrusion by a Soviet nuclear submarine into Italian waters were "the inevitable outcome of the Soviet Union's moves of aggression and expansion in the Mediterranean."

It said Moscow's claims that Italy invented the submarine incident displayed an attitude "so arrogant and arbitrary that it is shocking."

In another comment, the official English-language weekly Peking Review said Sunday that Western Europe should not only oppose deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles there but should also demand that the Soviet Union dismantle its missiles aimed at Western European targets.

"The actual situation today is that the two military blocs are in sharp confrontation in Europe and that Western Europe is under so-called Soviet military threat," the magazine said.

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Tracking Homer's Lotus-Eaters

IN THESE drug-drenched days, discoverers of what they consider to be keys to paradise conduct themselves like converts to a new religion: they are possessed by the need to convert others. Whether the magical instrument is a hallucinogenic mushroom, peyote, marijuana, LSD, or more sinister substances, the fever of proselytization seizes upon the initiates. The motivations seem diverse: beneficial, desire to share paradise with others; therapeutic, a need to relieve a feeling of guilt inspired by the uneasy knowledge that they are participating in an activity considered reprehensible by the majority of their fellows; democratic, an attempt to transform that majority into a minority by recruiting others; or unscrupulously commercial, the realization that to create addicts is to create customers. Whatever else this

WAVERLEY ROOT

phenomenon may be, it is not new. Consider how the inhabitants of a certain North African island greeted the sailors of Ulysses.

"What they did," Homer tells us in the "Odyssey," "was to give them some lotus to taste, and as soon as each had eaten the honeyed fruit of the plant . . . all they now wished for was to stay where they were with the lotus-eaters, to browse on the lotus, and to forget that they had a home to return to." The Lotophaeoi evidently had a penchant for proselytization too, and encouraged deliberately in others that "state of dreamy content and complete forgetfulness of home and friends," which is Webster's paraphrase of Homer's words.

The name of the lotus-eaters island was given as Zerbi, which everybody now agrees is the Tunisian island of Djerba, which that country is successfully promoting as a vacation paradise, though not suggesting that visitors will become so blissfully stupefied by the native fruits that they will be unable to work up the energy to leave.

Besides, the stupefying effect of the lotus (also spelled lotos, as by Tennyson in "The Lotus Eaters") may not be infallible, except for sailors disinclined to put to sea again, which, judging from what happened to them when they did, would have been a reasonable attitude for Ulysses' sailors. Theophrastus wrote that the lotus was so common on Djerba that a Roman army on its way to destroy Carthage lived for several days on its fruit. But the Legionsaries were made of sterner stuff and were not diverted from their purpose.

What was the lotus of the lotus-eaters? Not, certainly, the lotus of Buddha, *Nelumbo speciosum*, which bears the same popular name but cannot be the same plant. This one is a water lily, and members of another genus of water lily, *Nymphaea*, which includes the Egyptian lotus, are also called lotuses, but are not the ones the *Lotophagi* ate. Some writers have suggested that Homer's lotus was simply the date; but Herodotus wrote that it tasted like the date, and he would not have taken the trouble to record that it tasted like itself. The modern genus of lotus is unrelated to the Homeric plant, for it is a sort of clover, of which the most conspicuous form is probably the bird's-foot trefoil.

Dioscorides connected Homer's lotus with the lotus tree, *lotos to dendron*, a theory which raises a second question: What is the lotus tree? This is an ambiguous term which has at least five different meanings. The first is simply the tree that bears the Homeric fruit, which is not very helpful in identifying it. The second is the Asiatic persimmon, *Diospyros lotus*, which has small yellow or purplish fruit, attractive enough so that it is sometimes cultivated (and has encouraged some persons to apply the name of lotus tree even to the American persimmon, *Diospyros virginiana*, which can be confidently ruled out of the list of possible Lethemian

fruits, since it does not exist in the region of Djerba, as almost all the others embarrassingly do).

The third, *Nitraria tridentata*, does exist in the right area (North Africa and Syria), but only Dr. M.T. Masters, in "The Treasury of Botany" (1876), has nominated it for the role of Homer's lotus.

The fourth lotus tree is also called the nettle tree, and this one has been taken seriously by a number of modern scientists, as well as by Dioscorides and Theophrastus, as being the one Homer had in mind. Its scientific name is *Celtis australis*, and it grows commonly in Libya, and as far east as Afghanistan and the Himalayas. It is a member of the elm family, but looks more like a beech. It has hard compact wood useful for many purposes, for instance to make flutes (the later Greek poets used its name as a synonym for flute). It is related to the American hackberry, *Celtis occidentalis*.

Its fruit, yellow, dark brown or black (red when unripe) is the size of a small cherry, and is very sweet, though rather insipid. However, it is still eaten, even outside of Libya, not in Britain, southern France or Italy, where it is cultivated as a shade tree only, but in Spain and especially in Greece, where it is much appreciated as the honeyberry. Two other varieties are eaten in India, *chiku*, whose berries are yellow or orange, and a larger purple to near-black variety called *roku*.

However, *Celtis australis* has now been crowded out as Homer's lotus by the nearly unanimous opinion that this was *Ziziphus lotus*, whose popular names are lotus, African date or thorn and Jew's thorn. Its round purplish fruit looks rather like an olive, but the taste is described as resembling that of figs or dates, thus supporting Herodotus. It is still much eaten in North Africa.

Ziziphus lotus is a jujube, called in French *jujube des lotophages* (and in Arabic *zizib*). Its fruit is larger than that of *Celtis australis* and somewhat mealy, so that it can be converted into flour for making bread. It seems in ancient times to have been in particular a food of the poor, who, according to several ancient writers, lived almost exclusively on it; we may suppose that it could be gathered wild, and cost nothing.

The Liddell and Scott Greek dictionary thinks *Ziziphus vulgaris* was the species the Greeks knew, while some authorities opt instead for *Ziziphus jujube*, the Chinese jujube or Chinese date. All three grow in the right area, and it is probable that no practical distinction was made by the general public, including the sailors of Ulysses. There are about 40 species of *Ziziphus*, including also *Ziziphus mauritiana*, the Indian or cottony jujube, and *Ziziphus conifolia* of Texas, the buckthorn or lotus bush. This one also has edible fruit, black, and half an inch in diameter, but is of poor quality.

Homer's jujube is not too attractive for eating fresh, even in the very hot regions where it is at its best. However an attractive confection can be manufactured from it by making an incision in the skin and dropping it immediately into boiling sweet syrup, cooking it for 20 to 30 minutes, and then cooling it before a second boiling. It emerges with a very sweet taste and the texture of a prune.

Eating jujubes on Djerba today does not seem to engender forgetfulness, but perhaps the companions of Ulysses took it in liquid form. A wine can be made from the fruit, which is strong, or a distilled drink, which is stronger.

The idea that the Greek heroes were simply drunk would probably have been rejected indignantly by Tennyson, who preferred the romantic view:

*The lotos blooms below the barren peak;
The lotos blows by every winding creek;
All day the wind breathes low with mellower tone;
Thro' every hollow cave and alcy lone,
Round and round the spicly downs the yellow lotus dust is blown.*

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Léger's Scattered Legacy

By John Russell
New York Times Service

BUFFALO, N.Y. — For one reason or another people have trouble in coming to terms with the broad-shouldered art of Fernand Léger, who was born in 1881 and died in 1955. Isolated paintings here and there never fail of their impact, but as to the continuity, the sustained rationale and the ups and downs — if any — of Léger's long career, no general achievement has been reached.

There has been no one big definitive survey in book form of his en-

tire activity, for instance, though John Golding and Christopher Green have lately dug deep into Léger's work of the 1920s. The exact size and the possible implications of the estate have never been made really clear. Nor everyone can get to Biot, near Antibes, where the Léger museum is located, or even to the Kunstmuseum in Basel where the Léger holdings have an overwhelming monumentality.

New Yorkers live within striking range of at least four of Léger's greatest achievements — the

"Grand Déjeuner" of 1921 in the Museum of Modern Art, the "Grande Parade" of 1934 in the Guggenheim Museum, the "City" of 1919 in the Philadelphia Museum of Art and the "Mechanic" of 1920 in the National Gallery of Canada. Substantial Cubist paintings dated before 1914 can also be seen in our area. But Léger has never had in New York the kind of constituency — ardent, active, ever vocal — that has attached itself to Matisse, Picasso and Miró.

Moreover, it is 20 years since Léger had a museum show of any size in New York. So considerable expectation was aroused this winter by the large Léger retrospective organized by Robert T. Buck and Charlotte Kotik for the Albright-Knox Art Gallery in Buffalo. Despite the difficulty of borrowing major Légers, it consists of more than 70 paintings. Nearly all of them have real weight, and a surprisingly large proportion of them are still on the market.

Léger comes across as a classical master for whom firm, clear and ordered statement were paramount. Once we are past three rather fidgety examples of his pre-Cubist manner there can never be any doubt that Léger is doing exactly what he wants to do. There are no failures of clarity. Nor are there any accidental-seeming bonuses. This is a man in control of his gifts, and of their resolution.

Through no fault of the organizers, the effect of World War I upon Léger is echoed only by a painting of 1920 called "The Wounded Man II." (The great "Soldiers Playing Cards" of 1917 could not be borrowed from the Netherlands, though the catalog

includes a hilarious photograph of Léger camping it up with some of his comrades in arms.)

But most other phases of Léger's career are amply covered. There are major paintings from Biot, and even where the huge final versions of a favorite subject could not be borrowed, there is often much to be learned from the preliminary sketches.

Charlotta Kotik has, moreover, paid particular attention to the American period, at to which a certain obscurity and ambiguity still exists. Léger was in the United States three times in the 1930s, and again from November, 1940, to 1945, and much remains to be said about what he did here and about his feelings for the United States and Americans.

It is difficult not to believe that both the "Construction Workers" series and the "Great Parade" series, which occupied Léger for much of his later life, were powered above all by his American experience. Is it not true to say that in New York construction workers form in effect a yearlong circus troupe, eyed with awe and attention by onlookers of all ages?

On this and many another count this is an exhibition well worth seeking out on its North American tour. It just closed here but can be seen from March 11 through April 18 at the Museum of Fine Arts in Montreal, and from May 12 through June 27 at the Museum of

Swiss Backgammon Championships at the Palace March 11-14.



Prado State Museum, Berlin

Léger's "Two Sisters," painted in 1935.

Fine Arts in Dallas. (Another show, "Fernand Léger and the Modern Spirit 1918-1930," will open March 17 at Park City museum of modern art. It comprises 200 paintings, a 1930 automobile and other mechanical objects.)

Happy 'Noises' on London Stage

By Thomas Quinn Curran
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Michael Frayn's "Noises Off" is already a full-fledged hit and will be transferred to the West End following its triumphant trial run at the Lyric Hammersmith. A farce within a farce, it is food for fond laughter and displays an amazing theatrical facility.

At the start we have the final rehearsal of a broad comedy of the "No Sex, Please, We're British" variety, interrupted by the displeased director, which leads to discussions with his company so that all of players are characterized as their offstage selves. Then we view the performance of the farce from the backstage angle and follow the tangled destinies of its performers. It is superbly acted by Paul Eddington as the disdaining director, by Michael Aldridge as an aged ham addicted to the bottle, by Patricia Routledge, Nicky Henson, Yvonne Antrobus, Roger Lloyd Pack, Jan Waters and Rowena Roberts. It is understandably the most popular of recent arrivals on the London stage.

* * *

Frank D. Gilroy's American comedy "The Housekeeper" had scant success in native soil, so it is rather surprising to find it imported to London and holding the boards of the Apollo.

To write a full-length play employing only three

players is apt to place a strain on both author and audience and Gilroy has managed thefeat with some skill, while the fact that the evening is a brief one will not be resented by many.

Leo McKern, an expansive and amusing actor, has been recruited to impersonate a recently widowed Brooklyn *uddy-duddy* in his 60s who, despite his hypocritical claims of marital fidelity, has led a loose life during his marriage. However, his wife's death has so depressed him that he has been unable to leave the house for months and his married son is uncertain what to do with him as he must go with his family to California. The choice, when the cards are finally drawn, is between sending his father to a nursing home or engaging a housekeeper to watch over him.

The crusty elder has rejected all the applicants for the job of housekeeper, but agrees to see one more. She turns out to be one of his old flames — and at first he prefers to go to the old folks' home. But she, it seems, adores him and as time has not withered his sex urge he settles for her companionship.

McKern, a Falstaffian figure, plays the leading role to the hilt and there is sound support from Connie Booth as the would-be housekeeper and by Clive Merrison as the son who ferrets out the secrets of his papa's past. Tom Conti's direction keeps the slight comedy in perpetual motion and Gilroy's three-handers appear to have brighter prospects abroad than they had at home.

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Automotive technology is at a critical moment of change. Bit by bit mechanical control systems are being replaced by a new technology. "...all the experts are agreed about one thing: without electronics... there is no realistic prospect for the future. Safety and environmental demands cannot be overcome without electronics, any more than the optimisation of our energy resources" was the firm conclusion of the authoritative Frankfurter Allgemeine

Zeltung on the subject of automotive electronics. BMW has been transforming that theory into reality from the start, and today no other car manufacturer implements this new technology as comprehensively as BMW. If you want to buy a car which already fully meets the most demanding criteria for car electronics, you have little alternative but to choose BMW. The next time you're thinking of buying a car, ask if it has electronic fuel injec-

tion. Ask if it has automatic fuel shut-off. Ask about Digital Motor Electronics, the engine computer control system. Ask about precise, electronic fuel consumption regulation. Ask about service intervals geared to the individual use of a car. Ask about anti-lock braking or electronic heating control. True, other top-class cars will one day incorporate these advanced technologies. The big question is when. With the BMW 7-Series, you can have

them now. And your BMW dealer is waiting to answer all your questions today. BMW cars. The BMW range of fine automobiles: the ultimate in performance, comfort and safety.



BMW AG, Munich

Capt. Reagan's Icebergs

Sen. Bob Packwood, the Oregon Republican, commented in an interview last week: "I really think the president has an idealized concept of America," and "The Republican Party has just about written off those women who work for wages. We are losing them in droves. You cannot write them off and the blacks off and the Hispanics off and the Jews off and assume you're going to build a party on white Anglo-Saxon males over 40. There aren't enough of us left."

As the senator's candid interview makes clear, his list is incomplete. Deep rumbles of unrest are emanating also from other voices.

Other Republican senators, the United States Chamber of Commerce, the American Business Conference, the National Association of Manufacturers, even the prestigious Business Roundtable... Some oppose the Reagan defense budget proposals. Others criticize the president for refusing to budge on his tax cut. The language is respectful, but there seems to be rising common alarm.

Last year Herbert Stein, Richard Nixon's economic adviser, described the Reagan's program this way: "If the captain of the ship sets out from New York harbor with a plan of sailing north to Miami, 'Steady as you go!' will not be a sustainable policy, and that will be clear before the icebergs are sighted."

Plenty of people are now seeing icebergs, but the captain will not change course.

It is obviously early for Reagan to start compromising on his 1983 budget. He proposed it only a month ago. Why not wait until the opposition congeals? Why not allow more time for the administration's vaunted recovery program to work? What is the harm of waiting? Answer: the icebergs.

One of them is economic. After the wobbles of the Carter years, the president may think he has a special duty to be resolute in

defense of his tax cut. In this recession, no one wants to increase taxes now anyway. But there is a circular problem here: To wait means to do nothing to reduce interest rates. The longer they stay high, the longer they threaten long-term recovery.

Even if his defense buildup and tax and budget cuts did stimulate productivity eventually, look what the resulting deficits seem to be doing to interest rates now. Such high rates discourage borrowing by businesses that want to expand. That means fewer jobs and a longer recession. The need for jobs was underscored Friday. Unemployment has jumped back to an almost-record high.

Hence the other, political iceberg. Reagan is alienating blocs of voters. When blacks were asked in a recent poll if the president cares a great deal about the problems of the poor, zero percent said yes. The same poll showed that Reagan's job approval rating, 54 percent among men, was only 44 percent among women. Most of the increase in unemployment last month was among women.

Pain is being felt around the country, as the impression mounts that Reagan has a vision but not a program. Republicans are scrambling for ways to put daylight between themselves and their president. Democrats are groping for ways to let him sink without taking the country down, too.

With such broad opposition, Reagan will have to make substantial concessions. Why not sooner, when they will help more, politically and economically? He may think it is reasonable to wait, but the politicians of both parties know they don't have time. Their alarm bell, for the congressional elections in November, is already ringing. But the president's alarm doesn't go off until 1984. He stands unmoved on the bridge, facing north.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Nuclear Latin America

There is trouble spreading in Latin America that is potentially at least as serious as the fighting in Central America: an accelerating interest in acquiring nuclear weapons technologies and perhaps the weapons themselves.

Argentina is the leading nuclear power in Latin America. It has refused to sign either the worldwide Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty or the regional Treaty of Tlatelolco, which would establish a nuclear weapons free zone in the area. Buenos Aires has hinted for some time that it has the ability to build atomic weapons, and it has refused to renounce so-called peaceful nuclear explosions. Last week, the director of its atomic energy program went further than officials in the past, saying his country might want to use nuclear explosions in mining and canal construction. His statement could be laying the groundwork for a nuclear test.

Rumors have been circulating for some time of complaints raised at the International Atomic Energy Agency about illegal diversion of fuel from Argentina's safeguarded reactor. Argentina is building an unsafeguarded heavy water reactor capable of producing large quantities of plutonium, the optimal weapons fuel. U.S. administration spokesmen put Argentina near the top of the list of potential new nuclear powers.

Brazil has built an unsafeguarded pilot reprocessing plant and is working on a breeder reactor. These projects, which rely on West German and Italian aid, will make Brazil self-sufficient in plutonium. Projects that are Brazilian-built and Brazilian-run are also under way; the intention seems to be to achieve self-sufficiency in every stage of the nuclear fuel cycle. At a Brazilian Air Force facility, construction of centrifuges for uranium enrichment (the method being used currently by Pakistan) is reported to be taking place in a bomb-proof building. Brazil's fourth major nuclear center is under construction by the army.

Brazil and Argentina are becoming nuclear suppliers to other countries. Within their capabilities, each appears eager to supply whatever its customers want. Brazil has an extensive agreement with Iraq that may have included the secret supply of nuclear fuel for

irradiation in Iraq's now destroyed research reactor. It sees the Iraqi agreement as the first of several with Middle Eastern countries. Argentina has signed nuclear cooperation pacts with several Latin countries and has built a research reactor in Peru.

In fact, there may no longer be much need for non-nuclear weapons states to worry about the major suppliers' reluctance to export weapons-related technologies and materials to them. If the West German and Italian programs in Brazil are not sufficient evidence of a renewed willingness to exchange long-term security for immediate commercial advantage, there is the bidding war under way in Mexico. Those competing to be the supplier to Mexico's ambitious nuclear reactor program have been asked to provide access to advanced technologies including enrichment and reprocessing.

The U.S. bid includes extensive manpower training, an as yet undefined promise of "follow-on cooperation" in advanced weapons-related technologies, and a stated interest in Mexico "becoming a close partner" presumably with rights to the extracted plutonium, in the administration's hoped-for U.S. reprocessing plant. There is not a word about U.S. nonproliferation goals or a hint that any technology may be considered inappropriate for export. To public knowledge, the United States has made no effort to reach agreement among the suppliers' not to undercut each other by offering weapons-related technologies. It seems likely that by the time Mexico reaches its decision later this year, an informed supplier's agreement not to export such technologies will have been abandoned.

The attempt to inhibit the spread of nuclear weapons is a continuing drive to restrict the number of nuclear-armed nations, to minimize the amount of plutonium in international commerce and to build political incentives not to acquire nuclear weapons. It is, or was, an effort to slow a dangerous international trend. But there is more than a little evidence that, perhaps with tacit U.S. encouragement, the impediments to the spread of nuclear weapons to ever more countries are being dismantled.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Decrying a Chemical Arms Race

President Reagan's decision to produce chemical weapons contains political dynamite for West Germany, where these weapons would be stockpiled. He has escalated the arms race.

— From *Der Spiegel* (Hamburg).

Expanding NATO's chemical arsenal will mean a reduction of the deterrent factor — an important aspect of NATO's strategy to avoid war.

— From *De Telegraaf* (Amsterdam).

We are opposed to any increase in military

competition between the superpowers, in particular the growing rivalry in chemical weapons.

— From *Asahi Shimbun* (Tokyo).

The apparent revival of the chemical weapons race between the superpowers is a frightening development.

— From *The Indian Express* (Delhi).

The timing could hardly have been worse. U.S. officials are in the middle of a diplomatic offensive against the Soviet Union over their involvement in the use of toxic weapons in Afghanistan, Laos and Cambodia.

— From *The Bangkok Post*.

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March 9: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1907: Strike Blasts Out Paris

PARIS — Paris was in complete darkness on March 8, as the consequence of a sudden strike of the employees of the electric power stations. There have been many strikes in the French capital, but never has there been such a startling or better concerted movement. The Electricians' Union has exerted all its efforts for many months to obtain better conditions for the employees, but the Municipal Council has decided to grant a new concession to a certain company and has refused to municipalize the electric lighting of the city. The new company does not consent to assimilate its employees to municipal servants: There will be no pension fund, no eight-hour day, no collective labor contract.

1932: Labor Rioting in Detroit

DETROIT — Drastic measures to prevent further Communist rioting in the vicinity of the Ford Motor plants were taken by the authorities when the National Guard was ordered mobilized to prevent a recurrence of the bloodshed on March 7 that led to four deaths. Police arrested 31 mob leaders, including a girl, and are seeking William Z. Foster, leader of the Communist Party, charging him with having incited the mob to violence. The Ford company issued the following statement: "The company has employed more men at continuously higher wages than any other industrial plant in the Detroit district. There were no Ford men in the mob, while the number of former Ford men was negligible."



'How Can You Gentlemen Defeat Rebels When You Can't Control Your Own Men?'

Women Lag in Scandinavia

By Birgitte Grue

COPENHAGEN — Scandinavian women are among the best educated in the world. When it comes to holding top jobs, however, they are far behind Americans, and there are no signs that their status is going to improve.

I attribute this in part to a fear of success among women in Sweden, Norway and Denmark, who seem to believe that displaying dynamism and aggressiveness make them appear unattractive.

In contrast with Americans, who admire wealth and achievement, Scandinavians take a dim view of climbers up the career ladder. These countries tend to look on ambitious women with disfavor.

Whatever the reasons, the evidence underlines the fact that, despite their long and sincere commitment to the principles of sexual equality, the Scandinavian countries have a considerable distance to go before they catch up with the United States in providing women with opportunities.

While specialists expect an explosion of female power in America in the decade ahead, no such phenomenon is anticipated here even though Scandinavia's social legislation is progressive.

Dr. Gisela Asplund, one of only nine Swedish women to receive a

doctorate in economics during the 1970s, has compiled statistics to show the relatively low positions occupied by women in the Scandinavian countries.

Of the 2,431 corporation executives listed in the Swedish Industrial Directory, only 28 are women. Only 46 women are represented among the 5,000 key decision-makers in Sweden's most important public and private enterprises.

The situation is not much better in Norway, where 11 percent of the permanent researchers in professional schools and universities are women, and women hold 4 percent of full professorships.

In Denmark the pattern is the same. The number of women who earned engineering degrees more than doubled between 1966 and 1975 — from 23 to 47. The Danish Society of Chemical, Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineers counts 450 women among its 12,500 members. Dr. Asplund makes the point that while the educational system in Scandinavia is first-rate, women do not take advantage of it to propel themselves into the upper echelons of the industrial or academic communities.

According to her survey, only 10 percent of the women studying at university-level business schools in

Denmark are preparing for management positions. The rest are training for staff functions.

In the United States, career planning for women began to become organized in the early 1970s. Many American companies sponsored special courses for women and still do, and business schools have set up similar programs.

Educational institutions in Sweden, Norway and Denmark refuse even to discuss the idea of a separate curriculum to advise and help women in their careers.

Women have yet to reach the peak in American business, where only 1 percent are senior executives. But 15 percent of middle management in the United States today is female, compared to 5 percent in Sweden and less in Norway and Denmark.

Apart from Dr. Asplund and a few others, there is nobody in Scandinavia studying the problem of women's careers — a subject that has preoccupied Americans for 20 years. American women may not yet have fully attained their rights, but they are way ahead of Scandinavia — and thus not doing as badly as they think.

The writer covers social issues for the Copenhagen newspaper *Aktuell*.

Women's Place Is in the House, yet Another Is Leaving

By Norma Acevedo Heine and Jorge Heine

WASHINGTON — In choosing not to seek re-election in November, Shirley Chisholm, who has served since 1968, becomes the latest of half a dozen important women to leave the United States House of Representatives in six years.

It could be argued that 14 years in the House is more than enough for anybody, and some people maintain that a limit should be placed on the number of terms senators and representatives should be allowed to serve. The fact remains that this is the overwhelming male House — there are only 19 women, 4 percent of the membership — the longer one is around, the more clout one has. Too many important women have been unwilling to hold on to their House seats long enough to be able to move up through the power structure.

Since 1976, some of America's most intelligent and forceful female politicians have given up safe seats to run for other offices or to do other things. Although their names remain well-known, none holds a position that even remotely approximates the national visibility of a member of Congress.

In 1976, Patsy T. Mink gave up her Hawaiian congressional seat to run for the Senate; she lost the Democratic primary, later was president of Americans for Democratic Action, served in Jimmy Carter's State Department and now is vice president of Women USA, a national organization.

That same year, Bella S. Abzug gave up her New York City seat to run for the Senate; after losing the Democratic primary to Daniel Patrick Moynihan, she unsuccessfully ran for mayor and for another House seat, and is now president of Women USA.

Barbara Jordan of Texas did not run for re-election in 1976. She has been teaching at the Lyndon B. Johnson School of Public Affairs of the University of Texas. She was mentioned for positions in the Carter administration, but nothing came of it.

Yvonne Braithwaite Burke left her Southern California seat in 1978 to run for state attorney general, although polls favored a "law and order" Republican. Burke was county supervisor of Los Angeles' 4th Dis-

trict and is now in private legal practice. In 1980, Elizabeth Holtzman, one of the House's most intelligent, hardworking members, gave up her New York seat to run for the Senate, winning the Democratic nomination but losing narrowly to Alphonse M. D'Amato in the general election. She is now Brooklyn district attorney.

Each may have had good reasons for leaving the House. Abzug, in the primary, and Holtzman lost by such small margins that were not for the inability of New York liberals to get their act together, the state might have had two women senators.

Our point is not that women representatives should not seek higher office; they should if they think they have a good chance. What they should not do is jump at the first opportunity to leave the House.

At a time when many achievements of the women's movement are under attack from the new right, when the fight to approve the Equal Rights Amendment has entered its final stage, and when the feminization of pov-

erty is being accelerated by cuts in social spending, women need leaders to help turn the tide and reassert their rights as America's largest minority. Theirs is a national struggle, and an important part of it is being waged in Congress.

Given their sometimes feisty personalities, an explanation that these women are not tough enough for hardball politics is difficult to accept. Is it that women politicians are trying to do too much too soon? Is it the clubby atmosphere of the House that puts them off? The grinding committee work?

The women's movement can ill afford to lose some of the best of its congressional leaders because House work is regarded as dull or uninspiring.

Norma Acevedo Heine is vice president of Equity Research Corp., a nonprofit organization concerned with Hispanic and education issues. Jorge Heine is a research associate at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars. They contributed this comment to *The New York Times*.

Letters

Israel's Example

Concerning "Bottom-Up Aid Is Needed for Rural Africa" (IHT, Feb. 20-21): This technique was introduced with great success in the late 1950s and the 1960s, before the Arab League pressured black African nations into breaking ties with Israel. Although the loss of the Israeli team is still bemoaned by lower-echelon officials in the field, the rulers of these countries have other priorities.

At a time when Israel is increasingly beleaguered and isolated in the world community, it is perhaps worthwhile remembering how, when Israel was not ostracized, the spirit of the pioneers and their respect for manual labor saw to the heart of the problem of development and offered its experience to nations of good will.

RICHARD LANDES, Paris.

Wives and Wives

In reference to "Diplomats' Wives: Foreign Service or Servitude?" (IHT, Feb. 20-21): I would like to know the difference between a diplomat's wife and an executive's wife. My husband and I entertain my husband's clients and business associates in our home — like the diplomat's wife, with a couple of differences. We don't have the benefits of tax-free food, tax-free liquor, tax-free cars, paid servants and free housing.

For the past eight years we have lived in Dubai, The Hague, Cairo and now back in Europe. In the Middle East we stood in line for fresh meat on special days in the local markets. The diplomat's wife does not worry about minor things like that, because food is flown in from the United States.

Why should diplomats' wives receive salaries? For being married to a diplomat? That is crazy.

If the husband's job requires him to be in foreign countries, his salary plus benefits are established to compensate for it. This applies also to the diplomatic corps, and should be sufficient for his family.

Nobody forces the wife to go with him. And by the way, who is supposed to pay that salary for diplomatic wives? The taxpayers. I'll bet. Well, good luck.

L.W. VONK, Wassenaar, The Netherlands.

Life in the Legion

Regarding Randy Lee's life in the Legion (IHT, Feb. 16): The article makes it sound as if a nice young American had been victimized by the French Foreign Legion. Would it have been easier for Randy's mother to get him out of the U.S. Army if he had changed his mind after enlisting?

A. MONTELUS, Eydens, France.

When the Right to Motherhood Is a Wrong

By Margot Joan Fromer

WASHINGTON — I once worked with a woman, quite a smart woman with a successful husband and plenty of money, who killed her 7-month-old son. One day he had been doing what infants sometimes do, screaming for hours. She

U.S. Banks Reduce Prime to 16% Amid Signs of Easing by the Fed

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — Several major U.S. banks reduced their prime lending rates Monday to 16 percent from 16½ percent.

Chase Manhattan led the move to 16 percent early in the day, and Morgan Guaranty and First National Bank of Chicago followed. Other major banks are quoting primes of 16½ percent. A small bank, United Missouri Bancshares, lowered its prime to 15½ percent.

Also, Bankers Trust lowered its broker loan rate to 15 percent from 15½ percent, and U.S. Trust sliced its rate ½ point to 14½ percent. Broker loan rates at most major banks range between 15 percent and 15½ percent.

Economists have said the Federal Reserve appears to be loosening its grip on money and credit, paving the way for declines in interest rates. The view gained momentum last Friday when the Fed announced a \$3-billion drop in the basic money supply, known as M-1, for the last week in February.

Because the money supply has dropped \$3.8 billion in the last six weeks, reversing most of the \$8.5-billion increase of the first two weeks of the year, analysts have concluded that the Fed may not need to be quite so restrictive in providing credit to the banking system.

But the money supply still exceeds the upper boundary of the Fed's 1982 growth target of 2½ percent to 5½ percent, suggesting that the Fed will not allow a sharp increase in credit.

Even so, Frank Mastrapasqua, an economist at Smith Barney Harris Upham, said in the March 5 issue of Credit Market Comment that the Fed is likely to show a "greater degree of tolerance" when the money supply begins growing outside its targets. He said that 5½-percent growth for M-1 this year "would not necessarily violate the basic anti-inflation objective of slowing the rate of growth in money and credit."

Also pushing down interest rates, economists believe, is the expectation that business credit needs will decline because of the recession. But analysts say the decline in rates probably will last only as long as the economy is shrinking.

Recent declines in interest rates "can probably be extended prior to the turn from winter to spring" because of the weak economy, according to the March 5 Weekly Credit Market Bulletin of Merrill Lynch. The bulletin warned, however, that "while there may be some near-term relief of financial strains as business loans taper off, the conflict between mounting budgetary deficits and a resistant monetary policy will continue to be a major unsettling force in the

financial markets for some time to come."

So far, analysts say, there has not been a significant drop in business demand for credit similar to the declines of past recessions.

Business loans extended by large banks nationally fell \$149 million in the week ended Feb. 24, but the increase of \$3.4 billion since the start of the year is much larger than economists expected.

Despite the prime rate cuts, the dollar remained firm in foreign-exchange trading Monday. Dealers

said traders expect that lower U.S. interest rates will be matched by lower rates in Europe, preserving the advantage of holding dollars.

In London, the dollar weakened early in the day but rallied to close little changed from Friday. Against the Deutsche mark, the dollar ended at 2.3417, down from 2.3440 late Friday.

At midsession in New York, the dollar was rising against most other currencies. It advanced to 2.3445 marks from an opening of 2.3410.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices March 8

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Market Summary										
March 8, 1982										
Dow Jones Averages										
Open	High	Low	Close	Chg	Prev.	Close	Chg	Open	High	
20 Ind	214.50	217.92	214.52	+1.47	214.52	215.47	+1.47	20 Ind	214.50	
20 Trn	325.23	328.79	322.12	+2.46	325.23	324.24	+2.46	20 Trn	325.23	
15 Urt	107.84	108.84	104.42	+3.47	107.84	106.42	+3.47	15 Urt	107.84	
65 Srk	318.53	322.04	270.13	+21.19	318.53	311.19	+21.19	65 Srk	318.53	
Market Diaries										
NYSE					AMEX					
Open	High	Low	Close	Chg	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg	
Volume	6,330	7,145	6,833	+612	4,833	5,844	4,588	5,544	+711	+67
Adv.	514	549	514	+35	247	248	242	242	+1	+1
Vol. Up	12,24	22,71	12,24	+10,47	12,24	22,71	12,24	22,71	+10,47	+10,47
Decl.	1,041	2,24	1,041	+1,20	1,041	2,24	1,041	2,24	+1,20	+1,20
Vol. Down	44,24	55,43	44,24	+11,19	44,24	55,43	44,24	55,43	+11,19	+11,19
Unch.	370	702	370	+332	370	702	370	702	+332	+332
Total	1,925	1,925	1,925	+0	1,925	1,925	1,925	1,925	+0	+0
New-highs	12	27	12	+15	12	27	12	27	+15	+15
New-lows	257	215	257	+2	257	215	257	215	+2	+2
NYSE Most Actives										
Sales	Close	Close	Close	Close	Sales	Close	Close	Close	Close	
Exxon S	1,425,700	2814	+1	+1	Exxon S	1,425,700	2814	+1	+1	
3CvA	675,700	1058	+1	+1	3CvA	675,700	1058	+1	+1	
Tony & T	524,200	2652	+2	+2	Tony & T	524,200	2652	+2	+2	
IBM	729,400	5875	+1	+1	IBM	729,400	5875	+1	+1	
MidSouth	524,100	1442	+1	+1	MidSouth	524,100	1442	+1	+1	
CentCo West	524,000	1441	+1	+1	CentCo West	524,000	1441	+1	+1	
Marathon	524,000	7624	+2	+2	Marathon	524,000	7624	+2	+2	
Schlumberg S	524,000	1144	+2	+2	Schlumberg S	524,000	1144	+2	+2	
RCA	524,000	1778	+2	+2	RCA	524,000	1778	+2	+2	
PrimeCm	524,000	1278	+2	+2	PrimeCm	524,000	1278	+2	+2	
Sem Corp	524,000	3212	+2	+2	Sem Corp	524,000	3212	+2	+2	
Johns Jr S	425,700	1912	+1	+1	Johns Jr S	425,700	1912	+1	+1	
Alles Pw	471,700	1912	+1	+1	Alles Pw	471,700	1912	+1	+1	
SearsRoeb	464,600	18	+1	+1	SearsRoeb	464,600	18	+1	+1	
NYSE Index										
High	Low	Close	Close	Chg	High	Low	Close	Close	Chg	
Composite	112.98	107.03	107.84	+0.86	Composite	112.98	107.03	107.84	+0.86	
Industrials	122.75	112.10	118.41	+6.66	Industrials	122.75	112.10	118.41	+6.66	
Traffic	17.00	15.00	15.23	+0.23	Traffic	17.00	15.00	15.23	+0.23	
Utilities	53.03	52.04	52.33	+0.30	Utilities	53.03	52.04	52.33	+0.30	
Finance	14.58	14.19	14.32	+0.14	Finance	14.58	14.19	14.32	+0.14	
Standard & Poors Index										
High	Low	Close	Close	Chg	High	Low	Close	Close	Chg	
Composite	111.98	107.03	107.84	+0.86	Composite	111.98	107.03	107.84	+0.86	
Industrials	122.75	112.10	118.41	+6.66	Industrials	122.75	112.10	118.41	+6.66	
Utilities	53.03	52.04	52.33	+0.30	Utilities	53.03	52.04	52.33	+0.30	
Trans.	17.53	16.56	16.82	+0.28	Trans.	17.53	16.56	16.82	+0.28	
AMEX Most Actives										
Sales	Close	Close	Close	Close	Sales	Close	Close	Close	Close	
WangB	345,000	2514	+2	+2	WangB	345,000	2514	+2	+2	
DomePrt S	200,000	416	+1	+1	DomePrt S	200,000	416	+1	+1	
ReuterOil	120,000	1118	+1	+1	ReuterOil	120,000	1118	+1	+1	
HouYT	124,000	914	+1	+1	HouYT	124,000	914	+1	+1	
GeoCom 9	114,000	914	+1	+1	GeoCom 9	114,000	914	+1	+1	
Univ/Resrcs	87,000	21	+2	+2	Univ/Resrcs	87,000	21	+2	+2	
Amkrol	81,000	21	+2	+2	Amkrol	81,000	21	+2	+2	
HuskyOng	81,000	5	+1.16	+1.16	HuskyOng	81,000	5	+1.16	+1.16	
Burress Ind	76,400	374	+1	+1	Burress Ind	76,400	374	+1	+1	
Infl Brknat	76,300	476	+1	+1	Infl Brknat	76,300	476	+1	+1	
AMEX Stock Index										
High	Low	Close	Close	Chg	High	Low	Close	Close	Chg	
223.94	224.32	244.64	244.64	+0.30	223.94	224.32	244.64	244.64	+0.30	
Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.										
Buy	Sales	Buy	Sales	Chg	Buy	Sales	Buy	Sales	Chg	
March 5	144,811	231,042	4,270	+1,270	March 5	144,811	231,042	4,270	+1,270	
March 6	144,811	234,043	4,270	+1,270	March 6	144,811	234,043	4,270	+1,270	
March 7	147,043	247,463	4,446	+1,446	March 7	147,043	247,463	4,446	+1,446	
March 8	146,045	237,840	4,228	+1,228	March 8	146,045	237,840	4,228	+1,228	
March 9	140,821	237,513	4,281	+1,281	March 9	140,821	237,513	4,281	+1,281	
"These totals are included in the sales figures.										
Dow Jones Bond Averages										
High	Low	Close	Close	Chg	High	Low	Close	Close	Chg	
Bonds	51.29	57.38	57.38	+6.09	Bonds	51.29	57.38	57.38	+6.09	
Utilities	57.38	57.26	57.26	-0.12	Utilities	57.38	57.26	57.26	-0.12	
Industrials	57.26	57.26	57.26	-0.12	Industrials	57.26	57.26	57.26	-0.12	
12 Month Stock										
High	Low	Div.	In	\$ Yld	Open	High	Low	Quot.	Close	
High	Low	Div.	In	\$ Yld	Open	High	Low	Quot.	Close	
18	1734	Arvin	1.12	9.3	7	15	1734	12	12	
20	1744	Arvin	1.2	10	15	20	1744	12	12	
41/2	15	Ascoro	.20	43	12	41/2	35/4	31/2	31/2	
41/2	25	Ascoro	.20	18	8	25	22	22	22	
38/2	31	Ashto	.0450	14	10	38/2	31	31	31	
44	23	Ashto	.0120	7	2	44	23	23	23	
31/2	23	Ashto	.0120	6	5	31/2	23	23	23	
31/2	23	Ashto	.0120	5	4	31/2	23	23	23	
5/2	43	Ashto	.0120	4	3	5/2	43	43	43	
4/2	43	Ashto	.0120	3	2	4/2	43	43	43	
4/2	43	Ashto	.0120	2	1	4/2	43	43	43	
4/2	43	Ashto	.0120	1	1	4/2	43	43	43	
4/2	43	Ashto	.0120	0	0	4/2	43	43	43	
4/2	43	Ashto	.0120	-1	-1	4/2	43	43	43	
4/2	43	Ashto	.0120	-2	-2	4/2	43	43	43	
4/2	43	Ashto	.0120	-3	-3	4/2	43	43	43	
4/2	43	Ashto	.0120	-4	-4	4/2	43	43	43	
4/2	43	Ashto	.0120	-5	-5	4/2	43	43	43	
4/2	43	Ashto	.0120	-6	-6	4/2	43	43	43	
4/2	43	Ashto	.0120	-7	-7	4/2	43	43	43	
4/2	43	Ashto	.0120	-8	-8	4/2	43	43	43	
4/2	43	Ashto	.0120	-9	-9	4/2	43	43	43	
4/2	43	Ashto	.0120	-10	-10	4/2	43	43	43	
4/2	43	Ashto	.0120	-11	-11	4/2	43	43	43	
4/2	43	Ashto	.0120	-12	-12	4/2	43	43	43	
4/2	43	Ashto	.0120	-13	-13	4/2	43	43	43	
4/2	43	Ashto	.0120	-14	-14	4/2	43	43	43	
4/2	43	Ashto	.0120	-15	-15	4/2	43	43	43	
4/2	43	Ashto	.0120	-16	-16	4/2	43	43	43	
4/2	43	Ashto	.0120	-17	-17	4/2	43	43	43	
4/2	43	Ashto	.0120	-18	-18	4/2	43	43	43	
4/2	43	Ashto	.0120	-19	-19	4/2	43	43	43	
4/2	43	Ashto	.0120	-20	-20	4/2	43	43	43	
4/2	43	Ashto	.0120	-21	-21	4/2	43	43	43	
4/2	43	Ashto	.0120	-22	-22	4/2	43	43	43	
4/2	43	Ashto	.0120	-23	-23	4/2	43	43	43	
4/2	43	Ashto	.0120	-24	-24	4/2	43	43	43	
4/2	43	Ashto	.0120	-25	-25	4/2	43	43	43	
4/2	43	Ashto	.0120	-26	-26	4/2	43	43	43	
4/2	43	Ashto	.0120	-27	-27	4/2	43	43	43	
4/2	43	Ashto	.0120	-28	-28	4/2	43	43	43	
4/2	43	Ashto	.0120	-29	-29	4/2	43	43	43	
4/2	43	Ashto	.0120	-30	-30	4/2	43	43	43	
4/2	43	Ashto	.0120	-31	-31	4/2	43	43	43	
4/2	43	Ashto	.0120	-32	-32	4/2	43	43	43	
4/2	43	Ashto	.0120	-33	-33	4/2	43	43	43	
4/2	43	Ashto	.0120	-34	-34	4/2	43	43	43	
4/2	43	Ashto	.0120	-35	-35	4/2	43	43	43	
4/2	43	Ashto	.0120	-36	-36	4/2	43	43	43	
4/2	43	Ashto	.0120	-37	-37	4/2	43	43	43	
4/2	43	Ashto	.0120	-38	-38	4/2	43	43	43	
4/2	43	Ashto	.0120	-39	-39	4/2	43	43	43	
4/2	43	Ashto	.0120	-40	-40	4/2	43	43	43	
4/2	43	Ashto	.0120	-41	-41	4/2	43	43	43	
4/2	43	Ashto	.0120	-42	-42	4/2	43	43	43	
4/2	43	Ashto	.0120	-43	-43	4/2	43	43	43	
4/2	43	Ashto	.0120	-44	-44	4/2	43	43	43	
4/2	43	Ashto	.0120	-45	-45	4/2	43	43	43	
4/2	43	Ashto	.0120	-46	-46	4/2	43	43	43	
4/2	43	Ashto	.0120	-47	-47	4/2	43	43	43	
4/2	43	Ashto	.0120	-48	-48	4/2	43	43	43	
4/2	43	Ashto	.0120	-49	-49	4/2</				

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Cayman: c/o 499 Park Avenue, New York.

The International Bank of the Seven Gulf States

(Continued on Page 10)

IMF Helping Romania With Reform Package

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The International Monetary Fund, active in the rescheduling negotiations between Western banks and Romania, has begun working with Bucharest on an economic reform plan, banking sources have reported.

Romania has told more than 200 Western banks that it wants to delay payment for up to six and a half years of more than \$3 billion in debt due this year and last. The country's total debt in Western banks is estimated at \$10 billion to \$11 billion.

A spokesman for the IMF declined to comment on its dealings with Romania, but banking sources said Friday that fund experts had met in Bucharest earlier this year with Romanian economic officials and were reviewing conditions for a new aid package.

The Romanian government last Monday, in a telex to its bank creditors, said that it would not make any further repayments of principal or interest until the banks signed a rescheduling agree-

ment. The Romanians cited economic reverses, including a bad harvest and declining production.

Analysts say the banks' best hope of a satisfactory rescheduling agreement would be a resumption of IMF credit, which Romania could use to finance imports. The banks have refused since last year to provide additional credit for this purpose.

Romania, a member of the IMF since 1972, borrowed \$400 million from the agency last year out of a \$1.5-billion line of standby credit. Romania agreed as part of that credit package to reduce domestic spending and take other steps to make the country less dependent on imports.

Unhappy with the way Romania was carrying out the earlier agreement, the fund stopped disbursing fresh credits last November. It has been brought into the rescheduling discussions that have been under way for more than a month in New York and Frankfurt at the request of the Western banks.

Jan Vanous, an East European specialist at Wharton Econometric Forecasting Associates, said Romania probably will ask for up to \$1 billion of additional credit, mainly to pay suppliers in Western Europe and Japan. Mr. Vanous said suppliers from the United States did not have major credits outstanding.

Romania's total arrears for 1981 are estimated at \$1.2 billion, including about \$800 million of supplier credits.

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Yugoslavia Shows Economic Gains

By Hobart Rowen
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Yugoslavia's financial situation has shown marked improvement, the International Monetary Fund said Monday.

The fund, in its Survey publication, said the deficit in Yugoslavia's current account last year narrowed to \$750 million, compared with a projected \$1.8 billion for the year and 1980's deficit of \$2.3 billion. The current account measures trade, such items as tourism and shipping and certain financial transfers.

One monetary source familiar with the Yugoslav effort said IMF economists and Western bankers had been amazed at what the nation had managed to accomplish in a short period.

The IMF has provided financial aid to Yugoslavia under a program that includes monitoring its progress to ensure that it meets economic-policy standards established by the fund.

Under the program for Yugoslavia this year, the IMF has set goals including a narrowing in the current account deficit to \$500 million and a slowing of inflation to 15 percent from 1981's 39 percent.

Japan Offers to Inject Funds, Technology Into EEC Nations

By Hobart Rowen

TOKYO — Japan is ready to aid Western European economies by investing money and sharing technology but has little room to compromise further on trade issues, the head of a special trade mission to Europe said Monday.

"Japan has to make efforts to revitalize the European economy," Masumi Esaki, Japan's special trade representative, told reporters.

Mr. Esaki departed Wednesday on a two-week trip aimed at reducing tension caused by Japan's huge trade surpluses, which last year totaled about \$10 billion with European Economic Community nations in France, will begin to discuss those moves after his return from his visit to Europe.

European diplomats in Tokyo said Mr. Esaki is likely to come under pressure from European governments for Japan to continue to restrict its car exports.

Saying that Japan has "relatively little elbow room to go further" on the trade issue, Mr. Esaki said that the United States and Japan as the world's two top economic powers, must do all they can to prevent a schism in the West.

The Japanese official said Japan must do something to mollify its trading partners. "The wind against us is very strong," he said.

Mr. Esaki complained that West

Europeans and Americans did not sufficiently appreciate efforts already made by Japan to open its markets to more imports. Japan recently has speeded up scheduled tariff cuts under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

"Japan has to make efforts to relax customs regulations and other so-called nontariff trade barriers and created an office to answer foreign complaints about trade practices.

He said that Japan, which has pledged to work out a further package of measures to reduce its trade surplus before the June meeting of heads of Western industrial nations in France, will begin to discuss those moves after his return from his visit to Europe.

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IMF Concedes Many Strict Loans Ineffective

By Hobart Rowen

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The International Monetary Fund has acknowledged that loans with tough conditions that it made to poor countries in 1978 and 1979 fell short of the desired results "in a lot of cases."

But the IMF found that much of the performance difficulty was due to the impact of the major oil price increase during this period. In any

event, the IMF loans helped the borrowing countries defuse "potentially dangerous situations," IMF Managing Director Jacques de Larosière said.

Mr. de Larosière made this report — the first one on how IMF-supported programs have actually worked out — in a speech to the French-American Chamber of Commerce in Minneapolis. The text was released in Washington by the IMF.

The IMF has been pressed by the United States to tighten the "conditionality" or severity of loans extended to member countries.

At the last annual meeting in Washington, the United States said the IMF must be tougher, and Mr. de Larosière responded that strict conditionality was already being applied.

It consists of rigid, specific performance targets the countries agree to meet. "We don't expect 100-percent success," said an IMF official, "but if they don't meet the targets, they don't get the rest of the money."

The IMF survey covered 23 countries that made borrowings in 1978 and 1979 for three- to five-year terms and at interest rates of 4 to 6 percent. The countries involved included Turkey, Portugal, Panama, the Philippines, Kenya, Zaire and Sierra Leone.

Mr. de Larosière said the results showed:

- The targets for reduced current-account (trade and services) deficits were fully achieved in half the programs. There was improvement in two-thirds of the cases.
- Inflation targets were met in about half the programs.

• Production targets "in most cases moved along the lines envisaged."

The IMF said there were also collateral benefits in the way the borrowing countries adjusted their financial policies. For example, credit expansion was slowed in almost two-thirds of the cases; on average, money-supply growth slowed by more than 15 percent.

In more than one-third of the instances, national budget expenditures were reduced by more than 2 percent of gross national product — and in a few cases by as much as 5 percent.

"External-debt policies were typically carried out in line with the program," Mr. de Larosière said. "But in many, it was not possible to prevent the emergence of an external-debt crisis where this had already been in the making for some years."

He said that one way of getting better results is to press the borrowing countries to move toward getting their economies in shape before a crisis develops. Improvement in IMF monitoring and more extensive use of technical assistance in the field have also been suggested.

Holmes à Court Raises Bid For ACC, Buys More Shares

By Hobart Rowen

Perth, Australia — Robert Holmes à Court has raised his takeover bid for the British media group Associated Communications Co.

In an announcement Monday to the Perth Stock Exchange, Mr. Holmes à Court's company, the Bell Group, said it will pay 95 pence (about \$1.70) for each nonvoting share in Lord Grade's former communications empire.

This is five pence above the offer made by rival suitor Heron Corp., which last week obtained a British Appeal Court ruling overturning the deal between Mr. Holmes à Court and ACC directors giving the West Australian businessman control of ACC. The court ruled that the company should be sold to the highest bidder.

Bell first offered 66 pence for nonvoting stock and £3.20 for voting stock on Jan. 15 in a deal that valued the film and television company at £36.3 million. The new offer values ACC at \$45.5 million nonvoting shares at £31.55 million.

In Monday's statement, Bell said it had bought a further 925,000 nonvoting shares last week on the London market at prices up to 95 pence, increasing its holding to 28.69 million shares or \$2.86 percent of the total on issue. Bell had previously been offering 85 pence.

Mr. Holmes à Court was in Melbourne on Monday for an Australian Broadcasting Tribunal hearing into Bell's takeover bid of 265 million Australian dollars (about \$233 million) for Australia's largest media group, the Herald and Weekly Times Ltd.

In London, advisers of Heron met with the director-general of the U.K. takeover panel to discuss Mr. Holmes à Court's latest bid, Michael Peterson of Barclays Mer-

chants.

Tanzania Devalues Shilling

By Hobart Rowen

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania — The government devalued the Tanzanian shilling 10 percent Monday to 9.28435 to the U.S. dollar and said the shilling will be pegged to a basket of currencies.

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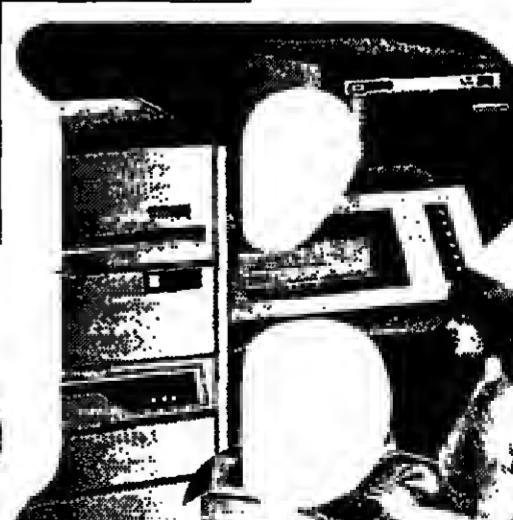
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Running Back Walker, the NFL and the U.S. Constitution

By Ira Berkow.

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — An American citizen named Herschel Junior Walker is being deprived of his right to earn a living here, and by people who say, essentially, that they're doing him a favor.

Walker is a sophomore at the University of Georgia, and an extraordinary college football player.

He might like to seek his fortune as a professional football player. But he cannot, unless he sues the National Football League, which has a monopoly on U.S. professional football. Walker says he is considering the suit — which could be costly and long.

The NFL has a rule against allowing any player whose college class has not graduated to attempt to enter their hallowed ranks. Walker, then, would have to stay on campus for two more years before he would be eligible to be drafted by an NFL team.

NFL Commissioner Pete Rozelle has said that the league "adheres to its rules because we've been urged to do so by those who would be hurt most without them [the colleges]. . . ."

Sanctimonious and Self-Serving

On the surface, it seems that Rozelle is the greatest benefactor of the student-athlete since Cecil Rhodes.

That is not the case, and the Walker situation illuminates the NFL's sanctimonious, self-serving and hypocritical position. Not only is the stance un-American, it's unfootball.

"Our society," wrote the late Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas, "is built upon the premise that it exists only to aid the fullest individual achievement which each of its members is capable."

And sport, we are often told by its spokesmen, is supposed to mirror that:

In his two years at Georgia, Walker, the swift, muscular 6-foot-1, 220-pound running back, has gained 3,741 yards, scored 37 touchdowns and led his team — to two post-season bowl games and a No. 1 national ranking: twice (Walker, a B student majoring in criminology, is apparently not in that category.)

College officials also contend that, if football players were allowed to turn pro before their college eligibility is up, agents, like swarms of vermin, would descend on the poor, scrawny, bony souls and sell them on glorious tales of professional football.

If Walker does not wish to stay in college — surely as much a personal decision as going to college — why shouldn't he be allowed to do it and go on to earn a living in the profession in which he is so eminently qualified? If he were a lawyer and had equivalent credentials, he'd be sitting on the Supreme Court.

If Walker decides to challenge the eligibility rule, he will be running into formidable opposition.

Against him would be the college establishment and the professional football establishment — and the NFL players' association, which presumably would look to pre-serve jobs from newcomers for its membership, might be among them.

Why not? The NFL has a sweet relationship with the colleges, which provide a minor-league system for the pros. That saves the pros costly player development expenses (in baseball, for example, each major league team

spends a minimum of \$1.5 million per year on developing players).

In return, the NFL keeps its hands off the collegians — until their eligibility runs out.

That is of great benefit to the colleges, which reap a tremendous amount of money from their football programs — including bowl game revenues, television contracts and alumni donations. It is a historical fact that alumni become more generous to the school when there is a good football team than when there is a good chemistry department.

So Georgia revels in Walker. And so does the Southeastern Conference, which gains because of the fame — and television revenue they share — with Walker playing their teams.

The argument by coach Vince Dooley of Georgia that Walker should stay in school is that, if the pro eligibility rule were changed, "very, very few underclassmen would make it in the NFL, and if you consider the number who would throw away their educations to try, you'd realize it would be bad for most."

The eligibility rules of the National Basketball Association were challenged — and defeated — by Spencer Haywood, in a landmark case in 1971. And there has been anything but an influx of college students trying out for the NBA before their college eligibility is up. The players are aware of how stiff the competition is.

It is reasonable to assume that the same would be true of football players. But the rule is not designed for the individual athletes, anyway. If the NFL were so concerned about athletes' getting college educations, why do they allow them to play without first attaining degree?

In a survey taken of entering NFL players, from 1960 through 1980, 65 percent left college without a degree.

Strictly Personal

The reason is that a significant number were majoring in eligibility maintenance. That is, they take just enough easy classes in just enough limited hours to keep up their so-called academic standing in order to stay on the football team. But not enough to graduate. (Walker, a B student majoring in criminology, is apparently not in that category.)

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In fact, if Walker decides to seek his civil liberties as a citizen and as a football player, perhaps all he has going for him is the Constitution of the United States.

Walker, who it is generally agreed would stand to make literally millions of dollars, has said it is "unfair" to restrain a man "from making a living when he sees fit, not when somebody else decides he's old enough, I think I'm mature enough to play in the NFL right now, but I don't have the option."

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Art Buchwald

Military Noodling

WASHINGTON — President Reagan has been very harsh on people who cheat on welfare, students who don't pay back their loans to the government, and those who are constantly looking for handouts from the government. He's ordered the Justice Department to go after them with a vengeance.

But to my knowledge not one person in the Pentagon, or a defense firm executive, has ever been censured for wasting the taxpayer's money on a military system that doesn't work.

There is a reason for this. Weapsom have become so sophisticated now that no one ever stays around long enough to be blamed when the final product is unveiled.

This is what would happen if Congress held a hearing on the new MT Noodle, four-seater jeep that the Army claims it cannot do without.

"Will the witness identify himself and tell us his present position in the Pentagon?"

"Gen. Mark Dowdy, management director of the MT Noodle weapons program."

"General, according to our records, the Army told us that the Noodle would cost \$15,000 per unit. The first one to come off the line this year is priced at \$25,000. Could you explain the price differential?"

"As it was originally conceived the Noodle was going to be an armored jeep which would be used to transport mail and pay from headquarters to the front lines. But then Gen. Savage."

"He was the officer originally in charge of designing and constructing the Noodle, with the aid of the Wellback Motor Company."

"When was that?"

"My records show that was in 1961. I never knew Savage, but I understand he was a very fine officer."

"Where is he now?"

"He was buried with full military honors at Arlington Cemetery in 1979."

"Then it was his program?"

"The original Noodle was his idea, but after he left, the project was taken over by Lt. Gen. Witherspoon Rolf, an anti-aircraft expert."

"Rolf and his people came up with the notion of installing two heat-seeking ground-to-air missiles on the fenders of the jeep, which could be fired from a radar-controlled turret in the back seat."

"Would you say this added to the cost of the vehicle?"

"Well, let's say it didn't lower the price."

"What happened next?"

"When Gen. Rolf retired and was made chairman of the board of Wellback Motors, Gen. Freeman Druthers took over the Noodle. I believe this was in 1971. Druthers, a former judge advocate, was going to go ahead on production, but tests showed the radar turret made the jeep top heavy, and every time it moved it fell over on its side. So it was decided to put a torpedo underneath it to balance the weight."

This necessitated an entire new chassis. Gen. Druthers was working on this when he decided to run for Congress, and the project was then given to Col. Mike Gilardi of the 101st Airborne Division. His team added a parachute to the front and back bumper, and replaced the motor with a 105mm howitzer."

"What good is a jeep without a motor?"

Gilardi asked himself the same question after seeing a prototype. So he took the problem to the consulting firm of Riggins & Drury, who designed an armored tow truck to pull the jeep along when it had to be moved. It added \$100,000 to the cost of the vehicle. But without the tow truck we would have had to scrap the entire Noodle program, and right now we have nothing to replace it with."

"As the officer now in charge of the program, can you guarantee that you can produce the Noodle for \$250,000 each?"

"I could if I was going to stay with it, sir. But I've just been reassigned to a feasibility study to see what it would cost to launch a cruise missile from an armored truck."

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